

Pittsburgh and its Manufactures.

Pittsburgh, Pa. April 13, 1846.
Mr. Starr,—Although this city is fully known, and a general impression attached to the name, there are but few who have not partaken of the hospitality of its inhabitants, and mingled with the business men of the city, amid the din and rattle of machinery, strolled along the wharf of the Monongahela, where some twenty-five steamboats are constantly, at this season of the year, receiving or discharging their freight—on the banks of the Allegheny, which are literally strewn with Pig Iron brought down the river from the furnaces, and lined with an immense number of rafts of lumber in the shape of Square timber and Boards from the hills, can have other than an imperfect idea of the extent of business done & doing here. A few facts, however, will enable you to judge something of the gross amount of business done from the following statistics in regard to some few branches. There are in Pittsburgh and vicinity, as I am informed, ten rolling Mills, manufacturing about 35,000 tons of Iron per year, six Flint Glass Manufactories, 4 Window Glass Manufactories, 4 Bottle and Vial Manufactories, fourteen in all, each manufacturing on an average, 65 or 75,000 dollars worth per year, or nearly \$1,000,000 in all. One of these establishments brings its sand from Missouri. On the Allegheny side, in Allegheny city, are four large Cotton Factories now in operation, consuming 9400 bales of Cotton per year, and another about being started with 6,000 spindles, 178 Looms, and machinery of the most approved kind, mostly from Taunton, Mass., and Providence, R. I. Steam is the motive power for all manufacturing purposes here, and when I reflect that there are now in daily use one hundred Stationary Steam Engines in this city and vicinity, I shrink from the task of giving any thing like an adequate description of the great manufacturing interests here engaged.

There is now being built here, an Iron Steamer that will carry four Paixan guns, at a cost of not less than \$300,000, an Iron Cutter for the Treasury Department, and eight or nine large Steamboats for the river trade. There are three Bridges across the Allegheny besides the Suspension Aqueduct, and one of eight spans of 163 feet each, across the Monongahela, suspended by a chain or rope of wire 4 1/4 inches in diameter. And there is in contemplation another, which is termed the tripartite bridge, to be constructed by running a pier from the point down upon the sand bar, and turning to the right and left connect with the eastern and western banks of the Ohio. This bridge is to be 80 feet high so as to not obstruct navigation.—*Farmer and Mechanic.*

From the Harbinger.

LABOR FOR WAGES.

Those writers who laud civilization and dwell with raptures on its future extension, have, it must be confessed, but little idea what it really is. They imagine it to be a high and indefinitely perfect state of existence; they have never inquired and do not know what are its distinguishing features; and accordingly the very vagueness of their notions only gives their words a bigger inflation and a more senseless gloss. But the truth is, that civilization is as distinct a social state as the savage, the barbarous, or the patriarchal; its traits are as marked and almost as deformed & hateful, and like its predecessors, it is only the transition into a more elevated phase of social life.

One of the leading and invariable characteristics of civilization is, that its work is done for wages; hired labor is a permanent institution as closely interwoven with all the structure of civilized society, as chattel slavery is with barbarism.—They stand or fall together; the abolition of slavery conducts us out of barbarism, and the abolition of labor for wages out of civilization; a radical change in the system of labor which now prevails in so called free countries, would at once raise the whole of society from the civilized chaos, into a state of comparative order & happiness and lead the way to rapid and extensive progress.

The first thing which strikes us in the system of hired labor, is the conflict of interests between the laborer and his employer. It is perhaps in this relation that the incoherence and duplicity which prevails in existing relations, most plainly appear. The interest of the laborer is to get the largest possible amount of pay for the smallest possible amount of work.—The interest of the employer, is to get the largest possible amount of work for the smallest possible amount of pay! What frightful facts are described by these words! But let us look a little at the practical operation of the system. In this conflict of interests, it is manifest that the advantages of the parties are by no means equal. It is not at all a fair battle. The employer has all the power in his hands; to him it is a matter of comparatively little consequence, whether such an operative works for him or not, but to the workman & his family life is a matter of life and death. Capital commands, and labor is its impotent victim. The first thing is to reduce the wages of labor to as low a rate as possible, so that the cheapness of the product may ensure a large market, and so that the largest amount of profit may go into the pocket of the capitalist. Does the laborer resist? In vain! Even the benevolence of the employer is inefficient, for he also is the slave of competition, and his neighbor's wares are already in the market compelling him to furnish his own at the lowest price, so that he cannot pay high wages if he would. Then comes the fatal competition between laborers, underbidding each other and literally starving themselves for a living! Here is the conclusion of that civilization of which philosophers and philanthropists are not ashamed to boast! And it is no exception, no accident, but a constant and inevitable result of the system of labor which prevails in the most advanced countries.—

Shall we sit quiet while the immense majority of our fellow beings are thus degraded and ruined, bodily and spiritually. Every sentiment of Justice, each breath of human feeling, protests against such a state of things. We only wonder that all generous men do not rise up against it at once and declare that it shall exist no longer. One is almost inclined to doubt whether a heart be yet beating in men's bosoms, when they move on without concern in the midst of such crying wrongs to Man, and such sins against God. Who can look upon the toiling masses, yielding their strength for the world, bearing its heaviest burdens, and accomplishing almost inconceivable works without the deepest sympathy? Patiently, nay, desperately; they go forward, subduing nature, building palaces, and making nations rich, bend themselves, body and soul, with ceaseless labor, ground by poverty down to the very dust. O friends, here is a tragedy such as was never seen before! Battle fields strewn with murdered men are not so mournful. And yet by a little legislation, by restrictions here and prohibition there, it is all to be remedied! Let us not cheat ourselves with such fatal delusions. The evil lies far too deep to be reached by such means. As well might a man attempt to check the fury of the whirlwind by the breath of his nostrils. The difficulty is in the very frame-work of society, and external applications cannot cure it. While the relation of Master and Servant remains, while the labor of the world is hired labor, you may legislate and restrict till dooms-day, and ten chances to one, you make the matter worse.

And here let us say a friendly word to the workingmen, but especially to those who are engaged in the workingmen's movement, as it is called. We entreat them not to be mistaken in their measures, or to suppose that they will find permanent relief from any merely superficial changes. If they succeed in reducing the hours of a day's labor to ten, as in some parts of the country they are trying to do, what have they gained? Something certainly, but in comparison with what justice entitles them to, nothing at all.—Only a Social Reform which shall institute new and harmonious relations between capital and labor, which shall abolish Hired Labor, and substitute co-operative labor, which, in a word, shall guarantee to every man, woman, and child, the right to labor and to the fruit thereof, can do anything of much value for them, or for any other class of society. This is the basis and beginning of all social improvement; without it the most devoted philanthropy, and the most glowing love of the right can have only transient and unsatisfactory effects.

VOICE OF FREEDOM.

Brandon, Thursday May 7, 1846.

TEMPERANCE LECTURES.

Notice has been received that Mr HAWKINS, the justly celebrated Temperance Lecturer, will deliver addresses on that subject, as follows:—*Rutland*, Thursday, May 14th; *Brandon*, Friday, May 15, (at the Baptist Meetinghouse, 7 o'clock, P. M.); *Middlebury*, Saturday and Sunday, 16th & 17th; *Vergennes* 18th; *Ferrisburgh*, 19th; *Charlotte*, 20th; *Shelburne*, 21st; *Burlington*, 22d, and *Plattsburgh*, 23d. The meetings are appointed at 7 1/2 o'clock, unless the friends in the above towns designate a different hour.

Mr Hawkins is the most affecting speaker I ever heard on the temperance question;—is a man of good talents, and in relating his experience uses language that sends a thrill of interest into the audience, sufficient to cause the tears to flow from all but those callous to all the finer feelings of men's nature. The house should be thronged, as no one will grudge having listened an hour or two to Mr Hawkins' plain, practical, touching recitals and appeals.

TAX GATHERING &c.

Hon. David Pierce, who has for many years been *State Auditor*, this week closes his series of articles on the manner of taxing the people of this State, by those who have had the power, and exposes the frauds practised, so clearly and fully, that all who read, may understand the remedy. It is desirable that the freemen of this State should so far heed the suggestions of Mr Pierce as to have such matters thoroughly sifted at the next session of their Legislature, that every legal remedy, necessary, may be adopted. The freemen of Vermont are indebted to Mr Pierce for the exposures he has made, and will be unwise not to investigate the subject he has broached. If a man does not know what sums the laws of the State provide for the payment of a certain amount of labor, he ought to wait until he does know before accepting an office under those laws. And when he knows the sum allowed, he has no more right to an additional amount from the State, than he would have to take it from an individual. In the fall of 1842, I was at Montpelier taking charge of this paper during Mr Burleigh's absence, and during the session and at the rising of the Legislature, I became somewhat acquainted with the manner in which some of the members took money, not legally belonging to them, for their own use. One way was, to ask for leave of absence from and after a certain day. This granted, they would receive an order on the Treasurer, present-

ing, receive their money—get on board the stage, and reach home perhaps two days before the time expired for which they received pay from the State. Another plan was to vote to adjourn on Monday, about one fourth of the members leaving in the stages on Saturday previous,—some eighth in the stages on Sunday,—and when those that were left, convened at 4 o'clock on Monday morning, for the purpose of going through the mock ceremony of adjourning, the legal quorum could not be found, and only one of the Chaplains waking up in season to offer prayer on the important occasion! Let such things be remedied.

LABOR FOR WAGES.

As will be seen, an article under the above caption is copied from the Harbinger; and it will be seen too that the writer would annihilate the practice of a man's laboring for wages. This article was copied at the request of a friend, and for the purpose of showing the readers of the Voice, the ideas which seem to pervade the minds of some men, respecting our present social system. This writer does not seem to entertain very exalted notions of Civilization; because, as he asserts, laboring for wages is indissolubly connected with it. If this expounder of Civilization can concoct and carry into execution, a plan of doing business between man and man without virtually adopting this principle, and show that his plan will more highly conduce to the welfare of the mass, I would like to be shown the outline of it. As I understand the principles of the "Brook Farm Community" of which the Harbinger is the organ, a man, joining it, and depositing a Thousand Dollars with the Treasurer, is allowed a certain percentage for the use of the money while it remains there; also is allowed a certain price for his labor; and when he desires, may leave, taking with him the principal and interest of the money, and the balance due for his work. In order to do right between the laboring members of this, or a similar Community, the one who performs twice the amount of labor of another, should receive twice the amount of pay; also the first is just as much robbed of his earnings, by the indolent, as he would be to receive less than he earns, from an individual. And, if the community say to the farming portion of the members, "a half acre of corn is a day's work to hoe; if John hoes an acre, and Thomas but one fourth of an acre per day, John will be credited his excess of earnings above his living, while Thomas will be charged the excess of living above his earnings." I see not but John will be accumulating capital to be drawn from the Community at such time as he shall judge best, and will leave Thomas to take care of himself. And if the head men say to those who desire to become Mechanics, "your allowances will be alike, per hour;—choose your occupation." I apprehend the Community would come short of hands to perform the hardest part of the labors. It allowed according to real labor and mechanical skill performed, and employed, the most skilful and laborious would be accumulating Capital to be used in the other case. But, suppose all the people of this State should subscribe to the Constitution and By-Laws of Brook Farm Community, there must necessarily be divisions and sub-divisions under the great whole, and these several societies must be officered according to the necessities of the case, by Supervisors, Judges, and such other authority-men as should be found necessary, in order to the good regulations of the Community; and the lowest, and different grades of officers rendering an account of their stewardship up to the Officers who occupied the highest seat in the Catalogue. Should there not be some regulation of this kind, the Association could not long exist. But, we shall suppose that Community Organizations were formed so as to cover the whole United States. In that case, the Overseers must be multiplied in the same ratio as of one State, and I apprehend that, until the mass have more wisdom and morality than they now possess, the Community plan would not be so much preferable to the Civil regulations of the New England States, as the writer of the article would seem to represent. The Brook Farm Association, or Community, is not now without its officers; and while that consists of but a few chosen and choice spirits;—men who are intelligent, and have associated together for the purpose of benefiting each other, the experiment of managing a large and heterogeneous mass cannot have been tried. Should this Association succeed to popularity, designing men will worm themselves into this Society, and into power, as they, or others now do in civil society's arrangements; and, instead of the conflicting interests spoken of by the writ-

er of the Phalanx Editorial, if the members were not virtually hired to earn their living, the conflict would be to see which shall obtain a living with the least amount of labor. At least, I so view the matter. Any man of common information and observation knows that there is no truer adage than, "knowledge is power," and that the more equally knowledge is disseminated the more equally will power be distributed. He also knows that whether in a Moral, Religious, or Political association, the mass is influenced by the few, and that, by the fixed laws of nature, this principle of governing, or swaying, or whatever term may be most appropriate, will find its way into all associations, and rule in the ratio of the distribution of knowledge. As I understand the matter, the difficulty in the New England, and some other free States, is not so much in the Civil regulations, as it is in the disposition of some who reside in these States, and violate their civil laws. Should such men subscribe to Brook Farm regulations, they must soon be ejected or they would prove a disturbing element in the new Brotherhood. The governing principle in all societies should be to do unto others as the individual would wish others to do unto him. This can be acted upon at Brook Farm, or at Washington. And until men can be persuaded to live out this principle, I apprehend the Community profession would not remedy the evils complained of. In the days of the Apostles, a Community was started, in which we read that the members had all things common. How long this society lasted, we are not informed. The oppressions of the laborers spoken of by the Phalanx, no friend of man would sanction; but of what use would the oppressors be to Brook Farm, or any kindred Association? I have lengthened my remarks beyond what I first designed, and will only add; let Community folks get all they can to unite with them in experimenting on their principle of action, and if they had the power of bringing evil designed men on to the ground of right action, they will certainly confer a favor on Civil Society by taking them under their keeping.

THE RAILROAD.

We have the satisfaction to inform our readers that the work of locating the Champlain and Connecticut River Railroad has been commenced in Western Vermont. W B GILBERT, Esq, the chief Engineer, and party, passed thro' our Village on Wednesday of this week for Vergennes, from which point southward the locating survey will be prosecuted with all practicable energy and dispatch. A portion of the line from Vergennes to Burlington has been already located, and the whole distance is so extremely favorable for the construction of the road, that the work of locating is to be commenced on the less favorable section between Vergennes and Middlebury, which it is expected will be improved.

We most sincerely congratulate our readers and the public on the certainty that exists that our great and cherished work will now be pushed forward to its completion without delay.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Part XIII of Dr Lardner's Popular Lectures on Science and Art; containing 108 pages;—A treatise on Milk Cows, explaining how to decide on the qualities of Cows; by M. Francis Guenon;—and the Fourteenth Annual Report of the Massachusetts Asylum for the Blind, were received last week. Lectures 2, 3, 4, and a commencement of lecture 5, on Steam Engines, with numerous explanatory engraving, constitute Part XIII of Lardner's Lectures. As has been previously named, Messrs Greeley and McElrath, Tribune buildings, opposite City Hall, N. Y. are the publishers of this work, and they speak as follows:

To the Subscribers and Purchasers of Dr Lardner's Lectures.

"In order to enable us to publish the entire series of Lectures on the Steam Engine, and still to complete the whole work in fourteen numbers, we are compelled to give 32 pages more matter in the present number than in any of the previous ones. We will be compelled to do the same with the fourteenth or concluding number; no additional charge, however, is made to the purchasers.

The fourteenth number, which is the last, will be published in May, and will contain the conclusion of the series on the Steam Engine, an Analytical Index to both volumes, General Introduction, Title Pages, Directions to the Binders, &c. Those who have the early numbers of the work will do well to order, through booksellers or otherwise, the parts required to make up their full sets as speedily as possible."

It would be profitable to every young man, more especially, who possesses a scientific mind, to purchase, without fail, the whole fourteen numbers of this work. Price 55 cents per number.

The Treatise on Milk Cows, if furnishing a true index to their various qualities,

must be of immense importance to every Farmer, who keeps a Dairy, as 7 8s or 9 10ths of the Cows now kept, yield hardly any real profit, compared with what first quality of Cows would yield. And as the expense of keeping a good Cow is no more than that of keeping a poor quality Cow, if each man wishing to purchase Milk Cows, knew what ones to select, those of the right kind would soon supersede the others, throughout the country. As a portion, if not all this treatise, is embraced in No. 10 of the Library and Journal, those who subscribe for that work will be repaid, with good interest. For sale by Greeley & McElrath.

The Report to the Trustees of the Asylum for the Blind, and the Appendices, occupy 55 pages, and most of the matter is so interesting to me, that I think a further circulation of it than can be given in pamphlet form, will be beneficial and interesting to those who may read it; and for this reason I shall commence next week, and copy from time to time, most of the pamphlet. In the mean time, whoever was so kind as to forward this copy & pay the postage on it, will please accept my thanks. A truly great discovery it was, to learn a person who is Deaf Dumb and Blind, to read and write!

P. S. See advertisement of goods manufactured by the Blind.

THE FLAG OF OUR UNION.

This paper which was first published in Boston, now hails from the "Queen city of the West," Cincinnati, and is published by STRATTON & BARRETT. It is a large literary paper, well printed, and ably conducted. As one of the publishers is a "Green Mountain Boy," we hope they will receive that patronage and support which genius and enterprise always commands.

HANCOCK EAGLE, is the name of a large, well printed, spicy Democratic paper just started in the "Holy City" Nauvoo, the 2d Number of which is now before us.

From it we learn, that the Mormon publications are all discontinued—that strangers are daily arriving and purchasing liberally—that the archives and trappings of the Mormon church have all been removed, and are now on the way to California. Both the Church militant and triumphant has ceased to exist in Illinois. The "Twelve" (the soul of the Institution,) have gone; and with them the acting spirit of Mormonism. The Temple is completed and is advertised to be dedicated "to the Most High God on Friday the 1st day of May, 1846." Many buildings are advertised for sale, but the Temple is to be rented on a lease of "twenty years" for religious or literary purposes. Many persons are joining the Mormon cavalcade who are not Mormons, but travel with them to California to avail themselves of their protection.

Compilation of N. P. Rogers' writings.

At the urgent request of a number of antislavery and other friends in different parts of the country, and with the consent of Mr Rogers, a work has been prepared for the press, composed of a selection of the newspaper writing of Mr R., his descriptive and miscellaneous articles, and many of his antislavery, and temperance editorials, letters, &c.

The book is to be accompanied with a portrait, in the best style of steel engraving—to be a volume of 400 pp., of the size and style of Wiley & Putnam's celebrated Library of Choice Reading—and to be afforded at the price of \$1 per copy.

The work will be put to press as soon as 500 copies may be subscribed for.

Will the friends interested in the proposed publication, make an immediate effort in their respective neighborhoods for its disposal and give me information at an early day of the result of their labor.

J. R. FRENCH.

Concord, April 24.

Nathaniel P. Rogers, the one alluded to above, is one of the most ready, descriptive writers of the day; and the man who has sufficient ballast not to be carried from terra-firma by the force of some of Mr Rogers' Balloon flights, will find a dollar well laid out in the purchase of 400 pages of his best articles. As Mr Rogers is a poor man, and may receive some of the profits of this work, it is to be hoped that some ten or twenty copies will be subscribed for in this town, and that soon.

Ed. Voice.

TABLE OF DISTANCES.

From Port to Port, between Whitehall, N. Y. and Montreal, L. C.

By Steamboat from Whitehall—		
To Benson,	13	13
Orwell,	7	20
Ticonderoga,	4	24
Shoreham,	2	26
Bridport,	9	35
Chimney Point,	6	41
Port Henry,	2	43
West Port,	11	54
Port Kannon,	7	61
Essex,	7	68
Burlington,	14	82
Port Kent,	10	92
Plattsburgh,	15	107
Chazy,	16	123
Champlain,	9	132
Isle aux Noix,	13	144
St Johns,	13	157
By Railroad from St Johns,		
Laprairie,	15	172
By Steamboat from Laprairie,		
Montreal,	9	181

For Sale.

The Publisher of this paper has on hand, and for sale, an elegant Single Harness;—cost \$25;—Three Cast-iron and Copper Pumps, a first rate article;—Also a patent Corn plow. The above articles will be sold at low prices.

April 21, 1846.

ANOTHER LIVING SKELETON.—Doc. Alexander Edson, brother of the late celebrated Calvin Edson, has been spending a few days in this village, exhibiting his shrunken proportions to the public.

The Doctor at the age of 18, weighed 125 pounds, and was strong and healthy. Since which time he has gradually decreased in size till now, at the age of 42 he is a mere skeleton, weighing only fifty pounds!

He is a regularly bred physician, but is unable to give any reason for the repugnance his form seems to entertain for anything like flesh. He is in good health, eats and sleeps well. His mind is active, and his intellect as vigorous as ever.

This Edson family is a singular one, to say the least. The parents were rather above the ordinary size, as also, were others of the family, which consisted of nine sons, and two daughters. The oldest daughter weighs upwards of 200 lbs. and the eldest son (the celebrated Calvin or "Bony Edson") weighed before his death, less than 45 pounds!—*Vt. Patriot.*

CONGRESS.

MONDAY, April 27.

In the House, Mr. Ingersoll wished to make a personal explanation. He then read a paper making three specifications, which, he said, he found substantiated in the books of the State Department:—One that Mr. Webster had made unlawful use of the public money; another, that he had applied the money to corrupt purposes; a third that he had left the State Department a defaulter in the sum of \$2290 dollars.

Mr. Ingersoll said he had found by the books and papers of the Department that Mr. W. had reserved an old order, and required the disbursing clerk to pay him this money, instead of a third person—that he had drawn, in this way, during the first nine months he was in the Department, \$12,000; in 1842, \$3,000 more, and in 1843, \$2,000 more—making in all \$17,000.

Mr. Ingersoll said that Mr. Tyler was ignorant of this—but in July, 1842, gave a certificate for \$4,500 of it,—that Mr. W. was credited on the books for a return of \$5000—that among the vouchers for the \$4,500, certified to by Mr. Tyler, \$1000 had been paid to Alexander Powell; \$200 to F. O. J. Smith, and \$100 to Mr. Crittenden.

Mr. I. asked if the money was spent for the public service, why the \$5000 were returned. He charged that Mr. W. was a defaulter for \$2290 when he left the Department, and that his account was not adjusted until the 10th of February, 1840.

Mr. I. said that Mr. W. had forced this explanation upon him (Mr. I.)

Mr. Ashmun, of Massachusetts, asked leave to reply to the remarks of Mr. Ingersoll.

Objections were made, and a motion to suspend the rules made and carried, by a vote of 135 to 22.

Mr. A. then went on to show Mr. Ingersoll's character, in language both stirring and bitter in its extreme.

He was many times called to order, and stopped, but was permitted to go on again. There was an intense excitement prevailing all the time.

Mr. A. brought up Mr. Ingersoll's abuse of Mr. Stockton, of New Jersey, in the House, twenty years ago, and for which Mr. Stockton made him go out of the House crying! He also brought up Mr. Ingersoll's slander upon Chief Justice Marshall of giving a corrupt decision in the Supreme Court.

He also brought up the charge against Mr. I. of defrauding the government in the celebrated tea case in Philadelphia, when Mr. Ingersoll was the U. S. District Attorney in Philadelphia.

He then examined into the manner in which Mr. Ingersoll, the accuser and witness, obtained the facts, he pretended to give. On this point, Mr. Ashmun was terribly severe. Before Mr. Ingersoll's statements can be credited, Mr. Polk and his administration must be convicted of gross baseness.

Mr. Ashmun charged that efforts had been made to induce Mr. Tyler to engage in this crusade against Mr. Webster.

Mr. Ingersoll said, "it is false—a lie—the lie of a coward."

The Chair called loudly to order.—Great confusion.

Mr. Ashmun went on—rebuked Mr. Ingersoll for his gross indecency—said he was not afraid of him—and then closed.

Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, offered a long resolution, calling for a committee of five members to examine the whole subject.

Various points of order were made on this resolution, and are undecided as this despatch closes.

TUESDAY, April 28.

In the House, the Speaker announced the Select Committee, on Mr. Schenck's resolution, to inquire how Mr. Ingersoll obtained possession of the papers on which he had founded his late charges against Mr. Webster. The Committee consists Messrs. Schenck, Dobbin, McIlvaine, Stanton and Rockwell.

The Committee to inquire into the charges brought against Mr. Webster was also announced, as follows: Messrs. Pettit, Vinton, Davis, of Miss. King of Mass., and Wilmot.

It is also reported that the President yesterday gave Mr. Packenham the "Notice" of the termination of the Joint Occupancy of Oregon.

WEDNESDAY, April 29.

In Senate a communication was received from the War Department, relative to the copper mines on Lake Superior.

Mr. Jarnagin introduced a joint resolution, setting forth the Mexican delinquencies, and authorizing the President to appoint Commissioners to sit upon and determine the claims of our citizens against Mexico.